

# Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

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## QUI BONO?

"What good does it do," inquired a pessimistic friend yesterday, "to talk about railroads four or five hundred miles away, that are coming towards Albuquerque? Suppose the president of some road in Texas does tell the Denver papers, and all the other papers that Albuquerque is the objective point of his road, what good does that do us now, when it is going to take him four or five years to get here?"

A little reflection ought to make it very apparent to any one that such things can and do benefit us very greatly. The matter of building a city is as much a matter of public confidence, as of natural resources, and when we can show to the public that the managers of important public enterprises have so much confidence in the future of Albuquerque that they consider the trade of the place a matter worth striving for, so do a great deal toward convincing the people of the country at large of the fact that the town is destined to become an important city.

Once let the public get the impression that a town is dead, and it can never amount to anything, and you may as well announce the funeral of that town right away, and have its obituary written up, for it can never recover, no matter what advantage it may possess in the way of location and natural resources. And on the other hand, let the public once be convinced that a town is going to be the important city of its section, and the future of that town is assured. Men who have money to invest will invest there, because they want their property to be where it will increase in value, and men who are seeking new locations will locate there, because they want to get the benefit of the growth of the town. The confidence of the public in the future of a place does more to insure its growth and permanent prosperity than any other element—and what is there that can do more to promote public confidence in the growth and importance of Albuquerque than the fact that the shrewd and far-seeing business men, who are at the head of important railway enterprises consider it to their interest to make this an objective point?

A part of their business, and a very important part too, is to study the lines upon which the commerce of the country is turning, and so shape their enterprises as to command the most trade, and when such people let it be known that they consider it to their interest to come to Albuquerque they do as much as could be done by any other human agency to establish public confidence in the future of the place.

The fact that every railway enterprise that has been talked about in the southwest for some time past, makes this place an objective point, does Albuquerque not a little but a good deal of good. Admit the fact that some of the roads referred to may not get here for several years, and other may never come at all, the fact remains that the men who are at the head of them, and shaping their destinies regard this as the one point in all the southwestern country that they cannot afford to miss, and that fact, when it becomes patent to the public—as it is becoming now—and is talked about as a matter of course by the public journals of the country, does a work in the line of advertising the town, and building up public confidence in its future growth and prosperity, which is of almost incalculable value, and for this reason every road that talks about coming to Albuquerque does us good, even though it never gets here, for it shows the public where railroad men think the commercial center of the country is to be.

**GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.**  
The people of Detroit are making the most elaborate preparations for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held at that place in about three weeks—beginning on Monday, the 3d of August, and continuing all day. This will be the twenty-fifth, or silver anniversary, of the organization of the order, and for that reason special interest attaches to the occasion. It is estimated that at least 100,000 veterans of the war for the Union will participate in the grand parade. Department Commander Fountain is making a roster of those that expect to go from this territory, so that he can provide quarters for them in advance.

Detroit is General Alger's town, and as the general has the money as well as the patriotism, we may safely conclude that nothing will be left undone to make this the grandest national reunion ever held. The people of Detroit will throw open all their doors to the old soldiers and give them the most generous entertainment during their stay, without money and without price, and are subscribing a fund of \$200,000 to defray the general expense of the encampment. It will be a royal time, and the old boys deserve it.

**WIND MILL IRRIGATION.**  
A gentleman in Indiana, writing to the Commercial club of Albuquerque for information about New Mexico, wants to know, among other things, "whether a wind mill will furnish water enough to irrigate an acre of fruit trees." For the information of others as well as the writer, it may be stated that in the Rio Grande valley, and in any other part of the territory, where plenty of water can be had at reasonable depth, a good wind mill, with ten or twelve foot wheel, will raise water enough to irrigate four acres in fruit trees, but it is necessary to provide

plenty of tank room, so that the mill can work whenever there is wind; and then, if the place should be thoroughly "piped" so that there would be no waste of water in ditches, the mill would take care of five acres. The wind mill is one of the most desirable means of irrigation, and is used very extensively in California, the only objection to it being that you lose the benefit of the sediment deposited by the aquia water—but that can be more than overcome by giving the land an occasional dressing with ordinary fertilizers such as can be collected and saved on every farm.

## SOMEWHAT WARM.

Eastern papers tell us that for three days last week the mercury, all over the New England states, reached one hundred degrees in the shade, and when it remembered that 100 in New England is equal to 115 in New Mexico, it will be seen that our neighbors down east are taking a good deal of color with their oxygen nowadays. And that reminds us of a fact that we may possibly have mentioned before, namely, that New Mexico has the best all round climate to be found on the American continent, or anywhere else for that matter—one that is just good now and then, with long hot spells between, but good all the year and every year. In the winter, when the people of New England are buried in ice and snow, the people of New Mexico sit out of doors on the sunny side and enjoy themselves, and in summer time, when the people of New England are sweating under a degree of heat and humidity that makes life a burden, the citizen of New Mexico goes around to the shady side and is comfortable. The days in an average year where a man may not be comfortable out of doors in New Mexico can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

## THE SPEED RING.

There are many people who do not comprehend how a fair association can afford to offer three or four thousand dollars in purses in the speed ring, and only four or five hundred dollars to each of the several other departments of the exhibitions. The fact is, the speed ring is the only department in a fair that is self-supporting. An association can safely offer three or four thousand dollars, and be out very little clear cash from the expenditure. The entrance fee of each horse in each race is ten per cent of the purse. Frequently one-half the purse and more in many cases is paid in as entrance money. The grandstand, quarter stretch and the percentage on pools bring in a snug sum. Frequently one horse distances the field, and the association is only obliged to pay the first money in the race. Then it is frequently the case that many of the races advertised do not fill. For these reasons it is much easier to offer three thousand dollars in the speed ring than five hundred dollars in any other department, because all other premiums are paid out in full, and there is no way in which they can be made self-supporting.

## LET IT HAVE PEACE.

The discussion which is going on between Judge Whiteman and our esteemed contemporary on Second street may have a very refining and elevating effect upon the moral tone of society, but we are unable to see how it is going to do the fair any good, and since we are all more or less directly interested in the success of the fair, we would suggest to these belligerents that they call it a draw and quit. It is undoubtedly true, as Judge Whiteman says, that the association has put in a good deal of horse race to a very little agriculture, but we are inclined to the opinion that if we could get a perfectly honest and unbiased expression on the subject, from the average New Mexican citizen, his criticism would be a good deal like that of Falstaff on the proportions of the bread and sack, and he would probably say, "What in thunder are you wasting so much money on corn and pumpkins for? That thousand dollars would pay for two or three good races." And since the average citizen is very largely in the majority, we suppose the successful fair association, like the successful newspaper, must cater to the public taste. It may not be complimentary to us that our taste runs so low, but it does all the same, and the fair association has no time to elevate it.

The New Mexican is giving the Territorial fair a helping hand. In its last issue it says: "Give the New Mexico exposition, to be held at Albuquerque during September next, a helping hand. It is a territorial affair and will benefit all parts of New Mexico."

Criticism cannot injure a good thing. The more the Territorial fair is discussed and the premiums offered read and criticized, the larger the crowd will be during the exhibition. Criticism is the life of fairs, circuses and politicians.

The last number of the Kingston Miner was a splendid review of the mines of Mohave county, Arizona. That portion of Arizona is showing active progress in mining development.

STANDARD HARPER'S Weekly now devotes several pages to outdoor sports. For the world wants recreation, and the horse race and ball match are here to stay.

Attention! If you desire a fine head of hair of a natural hue and free from dandruff, Hall's Hair Renewer is the best and safest preparation to accomplish it.

## SHOOT THE RAIN.

In an article under the above caption, a few days ago, we called the attention of the people of the arid regions to the fact that Uncle Jerry Rusk was out among the squash vines in the experimental gardens of his department shooting at the clouds, for the purpose of demonstrating to a scientific certainty, the fact that we have the power of producing rain at will, if we only have ammunition enough. We also called attention to the fact that one of his agents, up in South Dakota, who was evidently an apprentice and had only learned one part of the business, had succeeded in shooting the rain on, but didn't know how to shoot it off again, and the whole country was in danger of being inundated. We incidentally referred to the fact, also, that an Australian, temporarily supplanting in Ohio, had invented a machine by which he could cause the rain to come down in sheets and buckets full, over a district of country two hundred and fifty miles square, and that it would keep on coming so till he reversed the machine. Now anyone could see that such a man as this was a dangerous character to be at large. Being a foreigner, and without much respect for our institutions, he might turn the celestial hose on us at any time, and wash us and our institutions all into the sea together. Of course, that is a chance we couldn't afford to take, and so we advised the secretary to exercise his authority as superintendent of the water service, to confiscate the machine, and suppress the Australian, as a matter of public safety. Now comes a wicked Tucson paper and tries to depreciate the importance of both the secretary's shooting and the Australian's machine, by a remarkable snake story. It tells of a man who was fishing in the Rio Puerco and caught a water snake, and says: "He was advised by an Indian present, to hang it up by the tail and make the rain come." This he did and to his surprise, although the dry season was on, it rained hard all the night following. In his opinion the snake process knocks hell explosive colder than Slater can knock constitutional law. By this method the expense of ditch digging and reservoir building would be avoided and the windows of the heavens be made to open at the wriggle of the snake's tail. But have we the snakes or has New Mexico a monopoly of those terrible water witches? We fear so, for the discoverer has resided in this town for fully twenty years, and has in the meantime seen many snakes, but they were never of the New Mexico kind. Between high explosives, and Australian machine, Ignatius Donnelly, the Farmer's Alliance and the Tucson man's snake tail move ment the process of boring upwards for an artesian ledge ought to be as smoothly done as water rolling from a duck's back.

If that story is true we gladly accept the snake method, and give it a place along with the secretary's gun and the Australian's machine, in our collection of hydraulic facts. Indeed it is preferable to either of the others, because it is so much more convenient, and costs less. The Australian's machine evidently costs a good deal for fuel, and has to be watched very closely to keep it from overdoing the thing, like the Methodist circuit rider's prayer, and the secretary's shooting method is open to the objection that it makes it necessary for the farmer to fire dynamite bombs and sky rockets, and raise Fourth of July generally, every time he wants a shower; while the snake process is just as simple as falling off a log. A man can lay out work for a rainy day to be done in the barn, and when he starts out in the morning all he has to do is to tie up his snake, and then let it rain—and when he thinks there's water enough, if he don't want the hired man to get wet, he can go to the barn door and holler to his wife or one of the children to "turn the snake," and before milking time the rain will be all over. If the Tucson man isn't deceiving us about this matter—and we don't know of any motive he could have in doing so—then the snake method of producing rain is destined to have a much larger circulation than either of the others.

## ARTESIAN WELLS.

We have several times called the attention of our people to the importance of making an experiment in this valley for artesian water, but the subject is one that cannot be agitated too much. If we make the attempt, and demonstrate the fact that water overflowing the surface can be had at a moderate depth, the benefits to result to the country can hardly be overestimated. And there is every reason to believe that such an effort would be crowned with success. It was formerly thought by geologists that flowing water could only be had in those localities where there were underground currents fed by mountain ranges, and where the "dip" of the rock strata was in the right direction; but later experiments have shown that the underground currents are fed by rivers as well as by mountains, and it is now believed that artesian water can be had in all of our river valleys. This river theory has been fully demonstrated by the "artesian basin" in South Dakota, where there are now the greatest artesian wells in the world. That district is much farther away from any mountain range than we are here, and it is now well known that the source of supply is the Missouri river. This was contradicted at first, because the river, where it passes the artesian basin, and for many miles above, is of the intensely muddy character

peculiar to the lower river, while the water from the wells is perfectly clear. But the fact that there have been thrown out by several of the wells, the young of certain varieties of fish, which are not found anywhere in that country, except in the head waters of the Missouri, where the water is clear, would seem to settle the question, and show that the water which is now feeding the Dakota wells enters the ground from the river, several hundred miles above the point at which the wells are now bringing it to the surface. And if the waters of the Missouri enter the earth through crevices in the rocks, and can be tapped and brought to the surface many miles below, what reason is there to doubt that the same conditions exist in the valley of the Rio Grande, and that similar results would follow the boring of wells here?

Certainly, the end to be gained is worth the effort, for one flowing well, demonstrating the feasibility of getting water here, would be worth far more to the country than a new railroad for which we have offered to pay \$750,000. And we do not believe there would be any difficulty in getting the work under way if some one would take interest enough in the matter to start it. We know of one gentleman who has offered to give a thousand dollars toward putting down a two thousand foot well, and another has offered to pay five hundred dollars to have the experiment made on his premises. Nearly every one is willing to contribute to such an enterprise. All that is needed is for some person to take interest enough in the matter to start it. Who will lead off, and put the ball in motion?

## The El Paso Convention.

A correspondent of the News, writing from White Oaks, New Mexico, objects to our suggestion that the railway convention which will meet in El Paso on the 21st inst., should take into consideration more than one railway project. Yet the suggestion was a good one, and there was no adequate ground upon which a resident of White Oaks could object to it.

No Denver man would antagonize the project of connecting El Paso and Trinidad by way of Las Vegas and White Oaks. Except for the coal and iron deposits in the vicinity of White Oaks, Denver's interest in the road is as great as El Paso's. It would give Denver a new connection with the interior of New Mexico. It would give El Paso the same thing. We have advocated its construction, and we hope that it will be built.

We are heartily and earnestly in favor of the construction of the road by way of White Oaks. But it is not the only New Mexico railway project that Denver is interested in. Neither is it the only one that concerns the welfare of El Paso. We know what the relation of El Paso to the country north of it is. We speak with knowledge of the situation, when we say that El Paso wants all the railroads into New Mexico that it can get. Probably the White Oaks project is the most important to El Paso, because of the deposits of coal near White Oaks. But a railroad up the Rio Grande valley, which would compete with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, would be of but little less importance. El Paso is interested in the construction of such a road for the same reason that Denver is interested in it. Denver wants a competing line down the valley of the Rio Grande. El Paso wants a competing line up that valley. El Paso is almost entirely shut out of the trade of the Rio Grande valley by the rates which the Santa Fe road makes.

Our suggestion that the El Paso convention should endorse a project for the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande down the valley to El Paso, passing through Santa Fe, Albuquerque and other Rio Grande valley towns. This road would not interfere with the White Oaks road. It would be rank folly for either El Paso or Denver to oppose its construction. The White Oaks road need not depend for a connection upon the Denver & Rio Grande. Its proper connection there is with the Union Pacific. It would be well for White Oaks to encourage a connection with the Union Pacific and the extension of the Rio Grande down the valley from Espanola. In the event of the extension of the Rio Grande, the owners of that company would, in all probability, build a branch to White Oaks. If they did, the Santa Fe would also build such a branch.

The consideration of the Rio Grande extension by the El Paso convention would not prevent the consideration of the White Oaks project. If El Paso were to secure the attendance of delegates from Santa Fe, Albuquerque and other valley towns, the convention would be to that extent be larger and, therefore, more valuable to El Paso.

## Popular Capitalist.

The investment of over \$1,000,000 in mining interests in New Mexico, headed by such men as Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, marks a new era in the mining history of the territory, and will attract the universal attention of capitalists throughout the country. Nothing succeeds like success, and Gen. Alger's career during and since the war has been one of uninterrupted financial prosperity. He will doubtless prove for New Mexico as he has for every other landed interests with which he has become connected, a veritable mascot.—Trinidad Advertiser.

## POSTPONED.

The proposed El Paso railroad convention, which was announced for the 21st of this month, has been postponed till the 21st of September, and enlarged in its scope so as to include delegations from Santa Fe, Denver and Albuquerque—and this means that the convention is to be more general in its character than was at first proposed. Instead of confining the deliberations to the proposed road from Trinidad to El Paso, by way of Las Vegas, it will take up also the consideration of the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande from its present terminus at Espanola, to Albuquerque, and ultimately to El Paso. This change was made at the instance of the Denver people, who seem to think that holding a Colorado and New Mexico railroad convention, without considering the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande, would be like giving the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

That the road referred to is to be one of the first lines from Denver into and through New Mexico, is generally conceded in fact it is already so well understood that its extension will be a small undertaking as compared with the building of a road through on the proposed line from Trinidad to El Paso. As we have said before, on more than one occasion, both these enterprises are desirable, and both will undoubtedly be built in the course of time, but we ought to give our first attention to the more feasible of the two, the one for which there is the greater present demand, and the accomplishment of which is already within our power. For this reason we think the movers in the proposed convention matter acted wisely in enlarging its scope so as to make it general in its character, and also in postponing the time of meeting so as to give Denver, Santa Fe and Albuquerque time to make preparations for being represented.

In the meantime it would be advisable for Albuquerque and Santa Fe to have a preliminary meeting, or caucus, to see if any plan can be hit upon whereby the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande by way of Santa Fe and Cerrillos to Albuquerque can be made practicable. It will be to the advantage of both towns to have the extension made by that route, and will also prevent any conflict of interest between the two places, but we have been unable to discover, as yet, any way by which this can be done, and we would refer the matter to our Santa Fe neighbors for their consideration. We have tried, a number of times, by correspondence with the owners and managers of the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern to find out what they were willing to do toward the consummation of such an enterprise, but the communications have been either not answered at all or answered in such a manner as to convey no information on the subject whatever. And the Denver & Rio Grande people seem to have had about the same measure of success in that line. They have been unable to come to any understanding with the other company, and when they proposed to buy the road they were asked to pay more for the little section of twenty three miles from Santa Fe to Espanola than it would cost them to build the entire line down the valley from Espanola to Albuquerque.

We have tried to do something in the matter referred to till we are tired of it, and we refer the case to the Santa Fe people. We are in favor of bringing the road by way of that town if we can, but if a Santa Fe enterprise places itself across the track, and will neither build the road itself nor let anybody else build it, then our support shall be given to the proposition to build from Espanola down the valley.

The mystery of the Colorado desert lake has been pretty thoroughly dispelled. There seems to be no question that the water comes from the overflow of the Colorado river. This flood water has filled the old "sink" of the desert so full that the surplus water has been forced through underground passages in the sandstone into the still lower basin at Salton. Just how the water passed through these channels is not known, but perhaps the engineers who started out a few days since from Yuma may be able to ascertain this fact. Their quest will not be a pleasant one, with the mercury at about 130 degrees in the shade.

The value of the exports from the United States for the year ending May 31, 1891, was upward of \$27,000,000 more than the value of the exports for the year ending May 31, 1890. This indicates that the country wasn't ruined by the new tariff.

The Junction City Times thinks it is time for the Navajo Indians to be removed to the Indian Territory. All the people of New Mexico second the motion.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Hardley's Confession.

Philadelphia, July 10.—Rumors have been prevalent in political circles for several days past that a confession written and signed by John Hardley, the defaulting city treasurer, had been submitted for publication to a daily paper of this city, but had been retained, and suppressed in consequence of the fact that more than one man of national reputation was implicated in the statements therein made, and the document is still on the inside of the safe in the newspaper office in question. It turns out there is more truth than fiction in this story. The paper to which the confession was submitted is the Public Ledger. The confession is a lengthy document telling pretty well all that Hardley knows and also including some pretty sensational features which he had gathered in conversation with Gideon W. Marsh, the defaulting ascended president of the Chestnut Street Bank. Hardley sent it to the Ledger in the belief that as an independent paper having no affiliations with any of the political parties in Philadelphia, it would be safer in its hands than in any of the other publications which espouse the cause of one or other of the political parties, while it was also his opinion that its publication in the Ledger would free both it and that paper from any charges of political bias. The managing editor of the Ledger, who was out of town when the document was received, was telegraphed to return and did so by the next train. With two other members of his staff he carefully went through the confession from beginning to end. Having done so, it was the unanimous decision that it would be better that the confession be suppressed. The reasons therefor are officially stated in this language: "The document was a repetition of accusations and scandals against reputable persons upon no better authority than of two witnesses wholly unworthy of credit, John Hardley and Gideon Marsh. A large portion of it was more over hearsay testimony. It is the habit of the Ledger to decline to publish scandalous attacks upon individual character upon such testimony, especially its publication was suppressed and the document impounded." This extraordinary statement has set every body asking two questions which are vital at the present time: First, what are the accusations and scandals, and secondly, who are people who are endorsed by the editor of the Ledger as "reputable persons?" Taking into consideration the manner in which John Hardley was smuggled into court before the regular hours of business for the purpose of being sentenced, the manner in which he was smuggled back to the jail, and the fact that not only have newspaper men been refused access to him but that he has been refused all opportunities of communicating with the outside world, there is an almost unanimous demand on the part of the citizens that the contents of the impounded document be made public property, no matter whom it may hurt.

### William Esters London.

New York July 10.—A dispatch from London says: The German Kaiser to day went through the greatest ordeal of his visit to the shores of Great Britain, his public entry into the city of London. Fortunately everything passed off with peace and good order. Serious fears have been entertained in high quarters that the English radicals as well as the German socialists in London would avail themselves of the opportunity to manifest their opposition to monarchy in general and to the Kaiser in particular. Nothing of the kind, however, was attempted, in fact the German party as well as the Princess of Wales were enthusiastically received by the populace, while, on the other hand, the people's recognition of the Prince of Wales was decidedly cool and unimpassioned. Great pressure had been brought upon the Queen to appear in the procession in order that her presence might counteract any hostile demonstration against the Heir Apparent, but with her usual good sense, the venerable sovereign refused to become a party to any such scheme. The route of the procession was from Buckingham Palace to the Strand, thence up Fleet street, Ludgate Hill and Chesham to the Mansion House. The entire route was magnificently decorated with English and German national colors, and there was triumphal arches at the intersections. They had been erected with the people's money voted therefor by the common council. The entire route was lined with troops and back of those was another solid line of police. Not only were the various London districts left entirely without police protection for the day, in order that they might do service on this occasion, but drafts were made on the constabulary of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and Sheffield, and other large towns. The procession was headed by a detachment of Grenadier Guards, mounted, and presenting a magnificent appearance, then came a regiment of infantry, and then a carriage drawn by six white horses ridden by postillions in crimson uniforms, containing the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the Prince and the Princess of Wales, Christian. Next in the procession was the carriage occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, also drawn by six white horses. After these came other carriages containing the visiting nobility from abroad, and the suites of the

Prince of Wales and the Kaiser. Detachments of cavalry and infantry brought up the rear. A detachment of the First Life Guards, mounted, acted as special escort to the royal carriages. The footpaths were crowded throughout the entire distance, and windows and roofs, and in fact every point of vantage utilized in order to obtain a view of the pageant. On arriving at the Guildhall the royal party was met on the threshold by the Lord Mayor, wearing his robes and chain of office, and the members of the common council. The latter formed in double rank and between them the visitors passed into the grand reception room.

The ceremonies were simple, consisting of reading of the address of welcome by the recorder of London on behalf of the corporation, and its presentation to the Kaiser in a cushion of gold studded with jewels, and which represented an expenditure of six thousand dollars of the public funds. The emperor made a brief reply, expressing his appreciation of the honor which had been paid him by conferring upon him the freedom of the city. He spoke in English and with elegant diction, and was enthusiastically applauded. After this formal ceremony the royal visitors were entertained at luncheon in the gold room of the Mansion House, and subsequently returned to Buckingham Palace by the same route as that taken earlier in the day.

### Cabinet Change.

Washington, July 10.—Corroboration comes from a semi-official source of the rumor that has been prevalent during the past few days that ex-Senator General Wm. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, will have a seat in the cabinet as secretary of war, and Secretary Proctor resigns in the fall to succeed George F. Edmunds in the United States senate. Gen. Sewell, it is understood, has been in communication with the president at intervals for over a month and has signified his willingness to respond to the invitation of the chief executive. The president and General Sewell were very closely attached to each other while they sat in the senate and the friendly feeling has been kept up until the present time. General Sewell actively espoused the cause of Mr. Harrison at the last national republican convention, and was instrumental in swinging several delegations to him on the critical ballot. It is also given out that ex-Congressman John S. Langston, of Virginia, will be appointed one of the new circuit judges. The colored politicians of Virginia, Washington and elsewhere have been very importunate for his appointment, and although the president is understood to hold to the principle that ability and not color should govern the exercise of the executive prerogative, in the matter of appointments, it is pretty generally conceded that his decision to give Langston a berth is intended as a sop to the colored brethren.

### Jewish Relief Society.

New York, July 10.—Dr. Richard J. H. Gotthall, professor of Syriac languages in Columbia college, will arrive at Southampton to-day or to-morrow, on the steamship Normandia, of the Bremen line. Since his departure last week it has looked out that his mission is to meet in London with a number of friends to confer on a movement for the amelioration of the condition of the exiled Russian Jews, by the formation of colonies near Palestine and elsewhere. The movement, which originated with Dr. Paul Friedmann, a wealthy Hebrew, now residing in London, has secured influential support, and is enthusiastically championed by Dr. Gotthall. There is unlimited money back of the scheme and it is expected that the conference which will take place in London in a few days will result in the adoption of definite plans.

### Junqueting on the Lakes.

Cleveland, July 10.—A party composed of senators and representatives who are already, or expect to become, members of the commerce committee of the senate, or the river and harbor committee of the house, left here to-day for a tour of the great lakes. The trip is being made at private expense, the gentlemen, who are in almost every case accompanied by their wives, being the guests of Senator McMillan and Representative Stephenson, of Michigan. The party has the use of the revenue steamer Pausanias. They go from here direct to Detroit, where they will be elaborately entertained, and thence northward by regular boat to Mackinaw, Duluth and the various cities on the south shore of Lake Superior. Cleveland will be reached on the return trip about the 23rd.

### A. F. & A. M.

New Haven, Conn., July 10.—The Grand Lodge of Connecticut, A. F. & A. M., is 102 years old. Masonry in the state is forty-four years older, the first lodge, Hiram No. 1, of New Haven, having been instituted in 1750. Benedict Arnold was a member of this lodge. He was admitted direct, but from what body is unknown. The minutes of the meeting during which he was made a member are still preserved.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and when you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," answered a little girl, whose sick mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

This territory produced in 1889 4,764 tons of lead, valued at \$170,754.50.